Charcoal Kills Bad Breath.

Bad Odor of Indigestion, Smoking Drinking or Eating Can Be Instantly Stopped.

SAMPLE PACKAGE MAILED FREE Other people notice your bad breath where yo would not notice it at all. It is nauseating to other people to stand before them, and, while you are talking, give them a whiff or two of your bad breath. It usually comes from food fermenting or Sometimes you have it in the morning that awful sour, billious, bad breath. You can stop that at once by swallowing one or two Stuart Charcoal Lozenges, the most powerful gas and odor absorbers ever prepared.

Sometimes your meals will geveal themselves in your breath to those who talk with you. "You've had onlons," or "You've been eating cabbage," and all of a sudden you belch in the face of your friend. Charcoal is a wonderful absorber of odors, as every one knows. That is why Stuart's Char coal lazenges are so quick to stop all gases and odors of odorous foods, or gas from indigestion. Don't use breath perfumes. They never conceal the odor, and never absorb the gas that causes the Besides, the very fact of using them reveals the reason for their use. Stuart's Charcoal Lozenges, in the first place, stop for good all sour brash and belching of gas, and make your breath pure, fresh and sweet, just after you've eaten. Then no one will turn his face away from you when you breathe or talk; your breath will be pure and fresh, and besides your food will taste much better to you at your next meal. Just try it. Charcoal does other wonderful things, too. It carries away from your stomach and intestines all the impurities there massed together and which causes the bad breath. Charcoal is a purifier as

well as an absorber. Charcoal is now by far the best, most easy and mild laxative known. A whole boxful will do no barm: In fact, the more you take the better. Stuart's Charcoal Lozenges are made of pure willow charcoal and mixed with just a faint flavor of honey to make them palatable for you, but not too sweet. You just chew them like candy. They are absolutely harmless.

Get a new, pure, sweet breath, freshen your stomach for your next meal, and keep the intestines in good working order. These two things are the secret of good health and long life. You can get all the charcoal neaessary to do these wonderful but simple things by getting Stuart's Charcoal Lorenges. We want you to test these little wonder workers yourself before you buy them. So send us your full name and address for a free sample of Stuart's Charcoal Lozenges. Then after you have tried the sample, and been convinced, go to your druggist and get a 25c. box of them. You'll feel better all over, more comfortable, and

Send as your name and address today and we will send you by mail a sample package, free. Address F. A. Stuart Co., 60 Stuart Bldg., Mar-

EAST END SUBURBS

MEETING OF CITIZENS TO OUT-LINE IMPROVEMENTS.

There was a meeting of the Northeastern Suburban Citizens' Association in Langdon Thursday night to determine upon requests for street and other improvements to be submitted to the District Commissioners with a request that they be incorporated in their estimates to Congress

Mr. I., H. Patterson, chairman of the committee on street lights and park, reported that 20th street northeast had been improved between Evarts and Francin streets as far as the balance from the appropriation would permit; also that he had a communication from Mr. Walter C. Allen, electrical engineer, stating that lamps would be placed on Jackson street northeast and Mills avenue as soon as the funds available, but that Jackson street. its twenty or more residences and Mills avenue, with thirty or more houses fronting on the avenue, were still in dark-ness. After a general interchange of views by President Lawson and Messrs. I. J. Baker, J. I. Knopp, L. H. Patterson, Frank Hatley, William A. Love, Joe H. Langford, J. L. Kause and George A. Joynes the sec-retary was instructed, first, to request the Commissioners to give immediate relief for street improvements, by authorizing that the chain gang be used in grading Evarts street from 20th street to 24th street and Franklin street from 22d to 24th street, so that pavements can be layed on those streets; also, that he request the electrical engineer to furnish lamps for Jackson street and Mills avenue at as early a day

enate bill 2242, providing for the widen ing of Mills avenue northeast from Rhode is and avenue to 24th street, was considered, and the executive committee was instructed to have it amended to conform to the highway act, and then urge its early passage by Congress.

It was ordered that the District Commissioners be requested to include in their es-timates a sufficient amount to continue the grading and macadamizing of Rhode Island avenue to South Dakota avenue.

President Lawson called attention to the

great need of a larger school house for the section of the District represented by the association, and the secretary was in-structed to request the board of education ommend to the Commissioners to en the Langdon School house by adding

retary Patterson called attention to vity relative to the fire apparatus funds due on subscriptions and push the temporary house to completion. The secrewas instructed to request the Com-ioners to provide in their estimates for a permanent engine house and a steam fire engine for the northeastern section of the

sewerage question being discussed. Mr. Baker stated that he understood the appropriation would enable the construcof the sewer from the Eastern branch along the Factory road and Mills avenue to Evarts street, and that the sewer depart-ment was about ready to begin this greatly desired improvement.

Bloomingdale W. C. T. U. Meets.

The Bloomingdale W. C. T. U. met Thursday at 2 p.m. at the home of Mrs. Watson. 1900 3d street northwest. Owing to the illness of Mrs. Howard, the president, Mrs. Mayers, vice president, occupied the chair Mrs. Clinton Smith, president of the District W. C. T. U., had been invited to give an address, which she did in a pleasing manner. The president had prepared cards for a "round-table talk," and this exercise was conducted by Mrs. Fernald.

Arrangements were made for a mothers meeting, to be held Wednesday, October 17. at 2 p.m., at the W. C. T. U. headquarters, 522 6th street northwest. Leader, Mrs. Fernaid. Every one is invited. Refreshments will be served.

It was announced that the world's W. C. T. U. convention of 1906 will be held at Boston, Mass., October 17 to 23, and the national convention at Hartford, Conn., October 26 to 31. Many of the foreign members, who are already in this country for the world's convention, have made a special visit to Evanston to greet the resident national officers and see the home of

Arrangements for the great convention are progressing, it is stated. The meetings will be held in Converse Hall, Tremont which has a seating capacity of

Too Condensed.

R. Lincoln Lippitt, at a meeting of the American Automobile Club, was talking of certain valuable but rare work on auto-

"After trying to buy the book," said Mr. Lappitt, "at every bookseller's I could think of, I was told that I might perhaps get it at a certain library. "They had it, sure enough, at this library, but it was out. I tried again, and it was again, and it was still out, "When will I be able to get this book?" said to the clerk at last, in some im-

Educational Campaign in Progress in England.

HIGHER DUTIES WANTED

Secretary Cousins Talks About the Movement.

FIFTY YEARS OF FREE TRADE

Declares That It Has Been a Costly Period for the

BY WILLIAM E. CURTIS. Special Correspondence of The Star and the Chicago Record-Herald.

LONDON, September 22, 1906.

Country.

The tariff reformers of Great Britain, the protectionists-although they do not like that name-have headquarters and a staff of clerks at work on Victoria street, between Westminster Abbey and the American embassy. They are earrying on an aggressive and an effective campaign of education, distributing tons of literature, including millions of taking cartoons, of which I send you samples, arranging for lectures and mass meetings, organizing clubs and sending missionaries into every county-indeed, into every parish of England. The Tariff Reform League, as the organization is called, has branches in all the principal towns in charge of experienced politicians, with several hundred good talkers constantly in the field speaking in public halls, from the platferms on the village greens and in the club rooms Hundreds of meetings are held every night, although there is no campaign on and there may not be an election for several years. This is an educational propaganda to convert the people from the traditional free trade idea to the new gospel of protected industries as proclaimed by Joseph Chamberlain.

John R. Cousins, the secretary of the league, tells me that those who are directing the movement are very much encouraged. "One of the healthy signs," he says, is that we can get crowded meetings on this subject everywhere at all times, and when the speakers are talking they are listened to with careful attention. This shows that the people are actually interested in the subject "Tariff reform is a permanent issue?"

inquired.

"Indeed it is," answered Mr. Cousins, "and it has been adopted by the unionist party as the chief plank in its platform."

"Is the party solid in its support?" I

"There is a small factional opposition, which is dying out," answered Mr. Cousins. "It is composed chiefly of individuals with personal interests at stake, and it is not a matter of principle with them. They do not act upon the merits of the case."

"What is the numerical strength of the ariff reformers in England today?

Fifty Years of Free Trade. "There has never been a square vote on that issue-not since 1846, when the repeal of the corn laws was agitated. That was a manufacturers' movement for free trade, free trade was adopted as a permanent policy of the government for fifty years. We have now had fifty years of experience, which has shown free trade to be a failure. It has not kept down the cost of living; it has not increased the wages of workmen; it has not been regarded as an inducement by other nations to buy British goods or give us preferential advantages in their market. They have given us nothing in return. We now import an enormous quan tity of merchandise, which should be pro-duced on this island. Here is the bill we had to pay to other nations during the year

"All the other civilized countries of the world are protectionists except Turkey and China. England is imposed upon by the rest of the universe, and is the only market

for what they can get because there is no

"Our tariff," continues Mr. Cousins, "Is based upon revenue only. The neessaries of life only are taxed. Our principal revenue comes from tea, which has been taxed sixpence a pound, but will be admitted for fivepence after November. Coffee, sugar, tobacco, spirits, gunpowder, cocoa, currants, perfumery and books are the princirants, perfumery and books are the principal objects of taxation. We raise between £14,000,000 and £15,000,000 on foodstuffs, £8,250,000 on tobacco and £1,250,000 on wine. The present policy of the government is to place the highest tay upon the articles we place the highest tax upon the articles we cannot produce, which compels the con-sumer to bear the entire burden. Mr. Chamberlain and his followers propose to take the tax off noncompeting articles and

place it upon competing articles, so as to supporters are scattered through every make the producer pay the duty or keep strata of society. Pretty much all the peo-

them for home products.
"Free trade with the colonies, unfor-

tunately, is impossible, because they must have revenue to support their governments; but in devising means to raise this revenue we ask them to exempt British products

Supporters of the Movement. "From what class of people do your sup

porters come?" I asked. "The support of what is called Chamber lain's Fiscal Reform is general, and is not confined to any particular class. No one class is solid for anything. Our warmest make the producer pay the duty or keep out of the market.

"Our consumers are not much affected by patriotism," said Mr. Cousins in reply to a question. "As a rule the English people prefer English-made goods because they like them better. But they would take the same articles just as readily if they were scheme of relief that has yet been pro-

Sample of Cartoon Distributed by Tariff Reform League in Great Britain.



John Buil-'I say, this is getting serious."

question of patriot'sm but of taste.
"As I have said just now, we have been trying free trade for fifty years, and alhough it has been a failure a large proportion of the people still defend and advocate it pure's because of their natural con-servatism. They have been taught from their childhood that free trade is British doctrine: that it is a sort of sacred fetisl that must be worshiped blindly. They cannot give good reasons for their devotion sented squarely to thinking people they begin to question its wisdom and upon in-quiry realize the folly of continuing an unprofitable trade. If a direct test could be made on the question I am confident that it would show a majority for the Chamber-lain program. Public sentiment is shifting

gradua'ly that way." Mr. Chamberlain's Program.

"What is Mr. Chamberlain's program?" "Free raw material," replied Mr. Cousins. 'Free food products except a shilling a bushel on wheat, a 5 per cent duty on meats and provisions, and 10 per cent on all competing merchandise. This is not a pro-

Sample of Cartoon Distributed by Tariff Reform League in Great Britain.



John Bull-"It's my own Island, you know, Gentlemen." Chorus of Foreigners-"Can't help it, John, we must live, and you invited us."

where highly protected manufacturers can where highly protected manufacturers can dump their goods and compete with domestic producers upon even terms. The manufacturers of every nation, therefore, have a very great advantage over us. We give them a free market for their goods. They impose heavy duties upon our goods. Germany is our worst competitor. All Formany is our worst competitor. Germany is our worst competitor. All England is flooded with cheap German goods. land is flooded with cheap German goods. In dealing with the protected countries of the world we are constantly increasing our purchases of manufactured merchandise and decreasing our purchases of raw material. We are selling less finished articles than formerly and more partly manufactured goods. In that case we lose the profit on both. Foreign manufacturers are selling their goods in England at lower

tective but a defensive tariff. It will not destroy trade, but will remove unfair com-petition, prevent foreign manufacturers from dumping their surplus stocks on our markets and give the British manufacturer a margin of 10 per cent over his foreign rivals. Within this scheme we propose recprocity relations with the British colonies in order to keep the trade privileges of the in order to keep the trade privileges of the empire so far as possible among our own people. We propose a full and fair exchange of discriminating duties between Great Britain and the colonies, with a preferential duty in favor of British products in the colonies and in favor of colonial products in England. The colonies are our best markets. They can provide us with everything we need without going outside

made in America or Germany. It is not a posed, and I repeat that public sentiment

though they're unanimous in demanding some form of relief. They cannot settle among themselves what they want. demand a duty on wheat and other bread stuffs and provisions, but are not so keer human nature is about the same in the united kingdom as it is in America and other parts of the world, and you will find our farmers are quite as eager to secure advantages for themselves as any other class of the community. Great Britain is not regarded as an agricultural country, but more than 6,000,000 of our people are engaged in farming, and they cast about engaged in farming, and they cast about 750,000 votes. They are beginning to realize that the wages of the mechanical workmen will be advanced by the protection of manufactured goods; that the purchasing power of the largest class of consumers will thereby be increased, and they themselves will be indirectly benefited by receiving better prices for their products. I think fiscal reform sentiment is growing rapidly among the farming community." rapidly among the farming community."
"Isn't it rather singular that the laboring element in England should be so de-termined against tariff reform, considering

Attitude of the Laborers.

are by no means unanimous against the Chamberlin proram. A large majority, which is certainly growing, appreciates the danger of the invasion of foreign goods. It realizes that the conditions which the workmen complain of are very largely, if not entirely, due to this unnatural and unfair foreign competition and they favor some form of retaliation against it. They are beginning to recognize that if it is a good thing to keep out alien labor it is equally necessary to keep out the products of alien labor. They want a preference given to home industries, but, at the same time, they have innate prejudices which it seems almost impossible to overcome They have been brought up to believe that free trade is the safest policy for an insular nation. They fear an increase in the cost of living by placing a duty on im-ported goods, and lack confidence in the prediction that it will increase their wage to protect their employers against undue foreign competition. They have not studied the question. Few of them look on both sides of it. Naturally the leaders of the labor party, headed by John Burns, are opposed to us, but since he went into the cabinet he has not been associating so much with the labor party as formerly.
"At the congress of delegations from labor unions of the United Kingdom, recently held at Liverpool, the tariff reformers were not strong enough to pass a resolution, but were more numerous than ever before. They held a separate meeting and recom-mended the adoption of the Chamberlin proposals to meet the changes needed in the fiscal policy of the government. The resolution was proposed by delegates from the paper-makers' union and pledges the workmen to use every legitimate effort to secure a revision of our tariff system on lines laid down by Mr. Joseph Chamberlin. This was adopted with only one dissenting vote. At previous congresses the minority in favor of tariff reform has never been so strong or so earnest. There is no doubt that the working classes are interesting themselves on the subject and are studying it more rationally. It is also aparent that they are slowly coming around. At a recent by-election at Cockermouth the union split and a large faction, mostly iron workers, supported the tariff eform candidate.

"When do you have another election?" "We expect another e ction within two years. It would seem impossible for the liberals to continue in office longer than that. They have a very large and a very cumbersome majority in the house of com-mons, not easily subject to discipline. The majority is out of all proportion to the vote cast for the liberal candidates. Leaving out the labor wing, the government is not entitled to more than seventeen or eighteen majority. There is a great deal of dissen-tion among them. They are not united in their purposes or opinion and are splitting up into factions. When the educational bill is out of the way the differences will develop, and individual members will begin to exercise their independent judgment. There is a good deal of tariff reform sentiment among the liberals also. In Wales, which was almost solid for the liberal candidates

is growing rapidly."
"Where do the farmers stan!." "The farmers are divided, like every other

class. They have no accepted policy, alabout taxing manufactured goods. I think that from a protection standpoint they are to receive the greatest benefit?"

'Yes, it is strange that men will stand in their own light, but the labor people

The Next Elections.

Published from fourteen cities simultaneously this morning. Each issue the same everywhere, except the local sections, and brimful of the week's happenings flashed by wire from all parts of the country. The big events of the week featured in national editorials. What Does Hearst Stand For? Mr. Edward W. Townsend, a member of our staff, answers this question in this issue. Mr. Townsend writes from an acquaintanceship of twenty years, during some of which he was one of Mr. Hearst's chief aides in launching his first newspaper venture. The article will include an interesting word picture of Mr. Hearst's personal characteristics. Packingtown-Four Months After We have said that, above everything else, Ridgway's will be fair. With this thought we sent Mr. Chris Healy to Chicago to get the facts, following the recent exposure at Packingtown. Mr. Healy got them and has written an interesting account for this number. It will be wholly unbiased, because Mr. Healy comes here fresh from England, without any prejudices. He is well known as author of "The Confessions of a Journalist." The Week at Washington Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Root have returned to Washington, and Mr. Taft will be back in a week or more. Departments news will be brisk from now on. Ridgway's will give you news and information of national interest and importance that you cannot find elsewhere. Martin Egan with his department editors contribute interesting reports and comments in our Washington Bureau Humor, Fiction and Illustrations GELETT BURGESS in his Department of Humor contributes a lively sketch entitled The Ultra-Peach, which he has illustrated himself. Other contributors are Wallace Irwin, C. A. Selden, Carolyn Wells and Justin Sturgis. T. Jenkins Hains has written an excellent sea story entitled "The Edge of the Roncador." There is lots of go to this tale. If the plot doesn't interest the most jaded reader, the illustration will. JOSEPH CONRAD contributes the second installment of his stirring serial, The Secret Agent. Those who read the first article of the series Little Tragedies of the Trusts, by Ralph D. Paine, in the first number of Ridgway's will be ready for the second installment entitled "The Rebellion of A. Hertz, Butcher." These informing articles will cause a lot of comment. There is an excellent political cartoon by W. H. Walker. This week's number will please the most exacting. There are 4 pages on national topics of the week, 4 pages of national editorials, 8 pages of local happenings in your district, 16 pages illustrating current events, 8 pages from the Washington Bureau, 4 pages of humor, 2 pages of The Week at a Glance, with additional pages of general articles and sketches-64 pages Buy Ridgway's Get It Early Ten Cents The Ridgway Company Union Square, New York City Publishers of Everybody's Magazine VERDICT NOT GUILTY. port from Occoquan early in the week is o be used in the preliminary work about ON THE RIVER FRONT Jury at Marlboro Acquits E. P. Gibbs the new bridge in process of construction across the Eastern branch, near the old Anacostia bridge. The Tull will bring an-other raft to this city within the next few of Murder Charge Special Dispatch to The Star. days for the bridge work. The fishing schooner John Kibble, Capt.

agways

GENERAL NEWS GATHERED

The work of adjusting the propeller wheel and shaft upon the new harbor tug Tobe belonging to A. J. Taylor & Bro., was completed at Bennett's boatyard yesterday, and the little craft was put overboard at high water today. The completion of the installing of the engine of the tug, preparatory to placing her in active service on the for tugboats is quite dull about this city at this season of the year. It's expected that the Tobe will be in readiness for service in about three weeks, and that she will be employed in general towing work about the harbor and on the river in this vicinity. The schooner McNamara, which went ashore in the mouth of Nomini creek early In the week, in seeking harbor from a gale, was loaded with shingles from Norfolk for this port, and was floated by unloading her deck load upon the jetty in the mouth of the creek. This lightened her sufficiently to allow her crew to work her into deep water, and after reloading the shingles she resumed her trip up the river.

Arrived: Schooner Marjory Brown, light, from New York, to load coal at Georgetown for Boston; tug William H. Yerkes, jr., with a tow; schooners Amanda Lewis, E. P. Evans, Lottie Thomas and Etta, cysters from Potomac beds for dealers; schooner Bertie, from a river point, with a boiler and threshing machine aboard, at Alexandria; bugeye Bertha May, pears,

from a river point. Sailed: Schooner J. D. Bell, light, for Wade's bay, to load for this city; barge A.
W. Embrey, light, for Potomac creek, to
load ties for Philadelphia, in tow of tug
James O. Carter; schooner Isaac Solomon,
light, for a river point, to load cord wood;
schooner Charles H. Daiger, for a Virginia
port to load pine lumber for this city;
schooner Cakland, for a river point to load

Watson, which has been in port here for several days receiving supplies and being fitted out for fall and winter fishing, shipped a crew here Thursday and sailed for the lower end of the Potomac and Chesapeake bay to try her luck. From there the schooner, it is stated, will go to the The first ballot stood 11 to 1 for acquittal, river, will be pushed, but her owners are Rappahannock and James rivers for the not in need of her services now, as business fishing and duck hunting for local and northern markets. She will return to port here some time in the early spring.

The Philadelphia tug Dix'e sailed from Chesapeake City Thursday, towing the big barges Katherine A. Brady and the Dela-ware, bound to this city. The barges have each aboard a cargo of about 800 tons of hard coal for dealers in this city who are laying in their supply of fuel for the winter

Anacostia and Vicinity.

A movement has been started to call to the attention of the proper authorities the presence of abandoned street car tracks on Johnson street east of Monroe street. These tracks are the last vestige of the old Anacostia horse cars and have not been in service for several years.

In connection with the revivals the past week in the Anacostia Methodist Episcopal Church, Rev. Charles O. Isaac, the pastor, has been assisted by Rev. James McLaren, a former pastor, and Rev. H. G. Spencer, the pastor of the Congress Heights Methodist Episcopal Church.

Owing to the apparent conflict of several provisions of the law enacted for the protection of game birds within the District, port to load pine lumber for this city; schooner Oakland, for a river point to load cord wood; schooners Blue Bell and Ada Wood, for the lower Potomac cyster beds to load for this city; Schooners George B. Faunce, Irene and T. H. Kirby, for Potomac river points to load for this city.

Memoranda—Schooner Thomas and Henry is a salled from Norfolk with a cargo of the cargo of the station in Anacostia are endeavoring to have a test case made in so far as the shooting of wild ducks on the Eastern branch is con erned. Weber yesterday made an ineffectual effort to capture two gunners on the river near Anacostia, but the men, who were shooting policemen attached to the station in Ana to capture two gunners on the river near Anacostia, but the men, who were shooting wild ducks from a skiff, received informalumber for this city; schooner Malcolm B. Seavey sailed from Punta Gorda, Fla., for this city, 3d instant; schooner Eugle is loading pine lumber in Nomini creek for dealers here; schooner A. H. Quinby, with a cargo of coal aboard for this city sailed from Philadelphia, 9th instant; schooner dealers here; schooner A. H. Quinby, with a cargo of coal aboard for this city sailed ducks, which they had killed. The policethe opposite direction, the sportsmen pad-dled toward Alexandria, leaving seven ducks, which they had killed. The police-men took charge of the wild ducks and carried them to the station. It is explained we red strilly. But we've got it, all right. It's in the catalogue. The condensed a form that I can't read it. The condensed a form that I can't read it. The condensed a form that I can't read it. The condensed a form that I can't read it. The condensed a form that I can't read it. The condensed a form that I can't read it. The condensed a form that I can't read it. The condensed a form that I can't read it. The condensed a form that I can't read it. The colonies are our profused in 6 to 14 Days.

Piles Cured i

and old sent become by the life and a

UPPER MARLBORO, Md., October 13 .-The jury in the case of E. P. Gibbs of Queen Anne district, Prince George county, indicted for the murder of Thomas Turner, colored, near Hardesty, July 3 last, returned a verdict of not guilty about 7 o'clock last evening, after being out more than four hours and on the subsequent ballots several jurors stood out for manslaughter. When the verdict was announced Mr. Gibbs' wife, sor and daughter were in the court room, and Judge Crane warned the spectators against any demonstration. As soon as the crowd reached the street cheering was in order. The defense began the taking of testimony at the opening of court yesterday, and about 1 o'clock announced that its case was closed. Witnesses and records were produced to show that the property upon which the homicide occurred belonged to the accused, and that, therefore, he had a right to stop deceased from gathering hay upon the land. Other witnesses testified

defense.

Immediately upon the closing of the testimony for the accused State's Attorney Magruder began his argument to the jury, claiming that the defense had failed to prove title to the property in Gibbs, and also that a case of self-defense had not been made out. George P. Hoover of the Wash ington bar made the opening argument for the accused, and was followed by Mr. Rob-ert W. Wells of Hyattsville, leading counsel for Gibbs. Mr. Jas. C. Rogers of Hyatts-ville closed for the state.

that Turner advanced toward Gibbs with a pitchfork, and that the killing was in self

Punishment of Three Soldiers.

Private Charles C. Scott, 35th Company, Coast Artillery, having been tried by a general court-martial at Fort Myer, Va., and found guilty of desertion (one previous conviction having been considered), was sentenced to be dishonorably discharged, forfeiting pay and allowances, and to be confined at hard labor for eighteen months

Recruit George P. Adams, Troop G, Lith Cavalry, tried by court-martial at Fort Washington, Md., and found guilty of descrition, was sentenced to be dishonorably discharged, forfeiting pay and allowances and to be confined at hard labor for one